EXPERT WHO PAID \$1,225 FOR IT SAYS SIGNATURES ARE FORGED,

Carvalho Agrees With Him-Flyleaves of Paper of a Kind Not Discovered at the Date of the Signatures-Volume Came to Light Seven Years Ago ip London.

Bibliophiles, bookworms and all other followers of the sainted Caxton will pause in their munching of the leaves of literature to harken to the words of Alfred J. Barton, expert on ancient books, who says that the Milton Bible, containing what was thought to be one of the nine genuine autographs of the great Puritan poet extant, is spurious and the autograph a forgery.

The old Bible with the magic letters, "John Milton, Feb. 24, 1654," in yellowed ink on the binding inside of the cover first came to light in the possession of Alexander Howell of London about seven years ago and was pronounced genuine by Dr. W. Aldis Wright, vice-master of Trinity College. Cambridge, and editor of the Cambridge Shakespeare, by the expert of the London Athenaum and by other English scholars.

The Bible was put up at auction a few days ago at the book sale conducted by the Anderson Auction Company in this city. The auctioneers acted as the agents for William H. Buckler of Baltimore, secretary of the American Legation at Madrid. Mr. Barton, acting as agent for George H. Richmond, dealer in old books and autographs at Thirty-fourth street and Fifth avenue, bought in the book at \$1,225 under stipulation that if investigation into its authenticity should not satisfy him it could be returned.

With the book went its guarantees and the names of its sponsors to authenticity. A letter in the original script of Dr. Wright attested to the genuineness of the Bible without reserve. "It is something to have seen a Bible," read Dr. Wright's letter, "which has in all probability been in Milton's hands." The London Athenœum of February 9, 1901, had said: "There can be no possible doubt as to the genuineness of this, the ninth autograph of John Milton." A clipping embodying this dictum went with the Bible also.

Mr. Barton, who prides himself on being the Sherlock Holmes of bibliophily, set himself at once to go over the character of the Milton Bible with a magnifying glass and plenty of scepticism.

Many autographs were scrawled over the flyleaves and on the margins of the ancient Bible. Besides the Milton autograph on the inside binding of the cover there was one reading "Elizabeth Milton" shove the illuminated frontispiece to the Your Testament and on the two back fly leaves appeared the names "Elizabeth written twice in chirography that differed in some particulars, and "Willam Minshull." On one of the flyleaves in the back of the book appeared also the name "W Mathews," with the date 1725.

There were other names of an ancient Mathews family scattered through book, and in one place a partial record of the deaths and births of many Mathewses but, as Mr. Barton explained yesterday it was the telltale "W. Mathews, 1725," that first aroused his suspicions as to the genuineness of the Milton Bible.

The body of the Bible and the first blank eaves on either side of the first and last page are all of very old fashioned hand laid paper. Mr. Barton held the paper up to the light so that his listeners could see the marks of the wire gauze upon which the pulp had been laid down by hand and pressed. But the flyleaves in front and back and the inside linings of the covers were made of woven paper.

This woven paper was first invented in 1750, explained the searcher into the blue blood of real rarities. If that was the case how could it have been that "W. Mathews" indited his name twenty-five years before the new processed paper was discovered?

After discovering this discrepancy the hibliophilic detective turned to the signature of Elizabeth Milton, Milton's third wife, whose maiden name was the same Elizabeth Minshull" that appeared twice on the back flyleaves. Studying the lettering with his glass, Mr. Barton discovered that it had been traced twice with inks that varied slightly in color. By looking closely through the glass a darker backbone run-ning through all of the letters in the name

Mr. Barton took the Bible down to the office of David N. Carvalho, the handwriting expert, at 265 Broadway, and had him examine the Elizabeth signatures and others on the flyleaves of the book. The expert gave it as his opinion that all of the autographs scattered about on the woven paper flyleaves were forgeries. It was more than a coincidence, he pointed out, that most of the family names appearing began with an M and that most of the surname initials were T or J. There was great similarity between the manner of making the M's in the "Mathewses" and "Minshulls' and the M in the autograph of Milton. The J's appearing before some of the autographs bore a striking likeness to the J before Milton. The same flourish appeared in both. The handwriting expert said that it looked as if the man who forged Milton's name had practised on the flyleaves of the Bible, using in part the name of the poet's third wife and some of her family to give

Mr. Carvalho told the bibliophilic detectiv that if he could make acid tests he could soon discover whether or not the name of Elimbeth Milton had been written once and then traced over again with another ink. But since the book had been bought conditionally Mr. Barton could not afford to have tests made which would after in any way its present condition.

"Where this book forger slipped up," Mr. Barton explained yesterday, "was in this manifest fact: When he bought the book it was undoubtedly a one-time on of a family of the name of Mathews and I have no doubt that it was printed by the 'Deputies of Christopher arker, 1588, as the title page reads. But the book was probably in great disrepair that a new back was put on and I should judge that it was done some time between

MILTON BIBLE NOT GENUINE? 1850 and 1860. The book could not have been rebacked without disturbing the paper binding within the cover.

"When the new end papers were put in the forger put on the slip of paper bearing the Milton autograph. The binding was still damp and the little nails on the outside cover came in contact with the new papers and made rust marks. One of the rust marks is right in the middle of the alleged Milton autograph. Were this autograph genuine there could not have been the rust imprints of the nails showing through it since the book was printed in

All those who have previously declared the Milton Bible genuine have admitted that the signature of Milton was not written on the paper backing proper, but that it was upon a small fragment of paper which had probably been torn from one of his manuscripts and pasted in the Bible. Mr. Barton showed yesterday where the one who had done this had diligently pared the edges of the paper down flush with the binding, but had made the false step of going over with a pen the final stroke of the "n where it ran off into the bevelled edge of the scrap of paper.

"It is not only a forgery and a fraud," was Mr. Barton's final dictum, "but a very clumsy forgery. I am surprised that scholars and experts have so long been deceived by it !

Robert Dodd of the publishing firm of Dodd, Mead & Co. was once the possessor of the book that Mr. Barton now says is not genuine Milton relic. He bought it from Sotheby in London in 1901 for £225. Mr. Dodd sold the book in good faith to Mr. Buckler, the secretary of the American Legation in Madrid, and he in turn, believng it genuine, offered it for sale through the Anderson Auction Company in this

city.

If Mr. Barton's contentions are sustained by other experts the book which was bought for \$1,225 cannot sell for \$500, although it is without doubt a genuine "Breeches

FORAKER REQUESTS PRIMARIES Wants Voters to Decide Who Shall Be In-

dersed for Presidential Nomination. WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 .- Senator Foruker's promise of last spring that he would ask he Republican State central committee of Ohio to provide that delegates to the next State convention should be elected by primaries was made good to-day when he sent a letter to Walter F. Brown, chairman of the committee, containing a request to that effect. If the committee adopts Mr. Foraker's suggestion the contest for the Presidential indorsement by the Ohio convention will be fought out in the primaries. The battle will be between the adherents of Senator Foraker and Secretary Taft, and on the result important developments in the history of the United

letter to Chairman Brown follows: DEAR SIR: In accordance with announce ments heretolore made I respectfully request that the Republican State central committee shall in its call for the next Republican State convention explicitly pro-vide that all delegates to that convention shall be directly chosen at duly authorized primary elections, held in accordance with the statutes of the State applicable thereto. Trusting you may bring this matter the committee at the proper time and that t may take favorable action on this reques

States will depend, Senator Foraker's

J. B. FORAKER. A ROOSEVELT BALE.

it Travels From Tennessee to Lancashire to Be Sold for Charity.

I remain, very truly yours, &c.,

President Roosevelt when he was in Memphis on October 4 pressed the button that started the press that turned out the first bale of cotton of the Merchants and Farmers Cotton Company of Memphis. The bale was labelled "President Roosevelt" and has now gone all the way by water from Memphis to Manchester, England, a feat which no other bale ever accom-

It is a gift to the directors of the Manhester Royal Exchange. The represenatives of the Merchants and Farmers otton Company here got word yesterday that the bale had been posted for sale, the proceeds to go to the Manchester Infirmary. There had been a number of bids for it, the message said.

RESCUES OLGA SJOSTEDT. Constable Gets Girl Said to Have Been Held

Captive by North Carolinian. ASBURY PARK, N. J., Dec. 9 .- Constable Thomas Broderick of Asbury Park is on his way back from Halifax, N. C., with Miss Olga Sjostedt, the nurse, under his protection. It is not known how be rescued the young woman from T. E. Bender, who as she wrote to friends in Asbury Park, had ocked her in a room in his log cabin.

The telegram from Broderick telling of his departure from Halifax with Mise Sjostedt contradicted a previous message received this morning by Chief of Police William W. Smith and signed by J. H. Harvey to the effect that he had seen Miss Sjostedt and had found that she was all right and had not been detained by Bender. Broderick is expected to arrive in Asbury Park with his charge to-morrow.

S. C. GUGGENHEIMER HURT.

Cotton Goods Broker Run Down

and Likely to Die. Solomon Clarence Guggenheimer, years old, a cotton goods broker, president of S. Guggenheimer, Rosenberg & Co. of 139 Fifth avenue, who lived at the Hotel Netherland, was knocked down by a westbound crosstown car at Fifty-ninth street and Seventh avenue shortly before midnight last night. He was taken to

Roosevelt Hospital suffering from a fractured skull and a broken shoulder. Little hope is expressed for his recovery.

Mr. Guggenheimer alighted from an eastbound Fifty-ninth street our at Seventh avenue and was walking toward Central Park when hit by the car coming in the Park when hit by the car coming in the oppo-site direction before Motorman Philip Thiel-man could apply the brakes. He was identi-fied by cards bearing his name and the initials "S. C. G." on his underwear. Mr. Guggenheimer was 50 years old and a achelor. He was a cousin of the late Ran-olph Guggenheimer and Charles S. Guggen-

ors Society of the East Side to agitate for a law to license janitors. There are on an average thirty janitors to the block on the East Side and it is proposed that the janitors be organized by blocks, each block to have a captain. Their idea is to make every jamitor pass an examination before a special board, one of the requirements to be a fair knowledge of the sanitary

Tipe Chianti (red or white wine) is unexcelled for purity and quality.—Adv.

FAINTS DEFENDING ROOSEVELT

FRANK B. KELLOGG COLLAPSES AT MINNESOTA DINNER.

is Carried Out, but Recovers From Attack That Was Only Temporary—His Recent "Speculative Expansion" Theory of the Panie Fails to Provoke Applause.

Frank B. Kellogg, the Deputy United States Attorney-General representing the Government in the suit to dissolve the Standard Oil Company, fainted in the midst of a defence of the Roosevelt Administration at the Minnesota Society's dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria last night and had to be carried out of the room by four of the guests. He received immediate attention from the hotel physician and a quarter of an hour afterward had recovered sufficiently to explain that his fainting was only a fit of giddiness induced by acute indigestion. The trouble, he said, was of a temporary nature and not at all serious.

Mr. Kellogg's defence of the Preside was received in absolute silence.

"In this country," he said, "there is certain little district or province called Wall Street-why, I don't know, for the wall has never been any insurmountable barrier to the lamb that wished to vault it. Illustrating the attitude which the denizens of this little district have taken toward the late panic and its causes, I am moved to tell the story of the argument of a Wall Street man and a language reformer over the words 'catastrophe' and 'calamity.' The reformer insisted that they were synonymous and wanted to cut one or the other out of the language. The Wall Street man couldn't see it and offered this illustration by way of rebuttal-

"Suppose the President of the United States stood on a cliff and fell over; that's a catastrophe. Suppose somebody rescued him: that's a calamity.

"And that's the Wall Street view of Roose velt and of the genesis of the recent panic. But I want to say that this country i prosperous." Here Mr. Kellogg became pale and

swayed upon his feet, but continued speak ing, although his sentences rambled. "The indications," he continued, "are that it is not the fault of any policies of this Administration that we are not pros perous to-day. The cause of this panic is not in the laws. We have in the last twenty years expanded beyond our dreams or expectations. In the growth of the West it has resulted that we have come to believe that there is no end to our expan-

"When we come to the soher second thought, when we stop and remember that securities worth a few years ago but \$100 have grown to \$200 or \$300, we realize that it is not laws but speculative exof that was the cause of the stop in the progress of settling down to a reasonable and sound basis."

At the conclusion of this sentence Mr. Kellogg paused a full moment, then con tinued, though obviously with an effort: "In the administration of Roosevelt we have had some things to criticise."

Kellogg said: well. I wasn't feeling well when I came here," and sat down. He slid out of his seat and would have struck the floor had he not been caught by friends, two of whom were Timothy Byrnes, vice-president of the New Haven road, and A. B. Stickney president of the Great Western.

After Mr. Kellogg's departure President Stickney gave his ideas on the panic. He had a good deal to say about "cunningly worded editorials" against the Administration which he thought had been disseminating a subconscious feeling of unrest among the country bankers. In illustration of this feeling of uneastness he told of one little country banker in Minnesota who never needed more than \$2,000 or \$3,000 currency to do business with, but had drawn down his balances to the extent of \$22,000. This he kept in a little tin box of a safe "with a dog and a man to watch

it, sir, and now I'm safe!" "This sort of panie," concluded President Stickney, "won't be remedied by issuing emergency currency. It will only be re duced by a form of banking that will preven currency from becoming clogged when at the extremities of the circulating system. This was received with great applause.

Vice-President Byrnes of the New Haven road said: "My business is now on the defensive. Once it used to be respectable to be in the railroad business, but not now In the midst of all this anti-corporation furor, however, the sanity of the people is the Northwest stands unquestion

"No one is in danger of confiscation by legislation there. A frank, manly state ment from any railroad president will always secure protection and justice, at little corner of the country goes I must say that there is no disposition on the part of the local Legislatures to be unfair to the railroad companies. [Some one: "You mean the railroad company."] [Great

"Well," went on Mr. Byrnes lightly nobody seems to make any objections at that." Mr. Byrnes thought that the great danger to railroading to-day arises from the tendency of the railroader to look on his business as a private enterprise exclu-

SETTLE GIBBES WILL CONTEST. Trial Continued With Understanding Th Litigants May Agree.

NEWPORT, Dec. 9.—The contest over the will of Emily O. Gibbes, who left \$1,000,000 to Barnard College and nothing to her relatives, will prebably be settled. The trial, which dragged through las week, and was to have gone on to-day, was continued this morning till to-morrow It was said in court that a settlement was contemplated. The contestant of the will

sister of Miss Gibbes, from whom she had been estranged many years. Mrs. Post, in her contest, charged that her sister was of unsound mind and that she was unduly influenced in favor of Barnard College. The terms of the settlement as proposed are not known, but it is

was Mrs. Margaret O. Post of New York,

A CAMORRA TO HELP CARUSO. Relatives in Sicily Offer to Come Over and

He a Hedyguard. Signor Caruso came down yesterday to the Metropolitan Opera House with a letter from Sicily offering to bring to his aid in New York an entire Black Hand band to protect him from the machinations of his enemies in this country. The writer was an uncle who lives near Palermo.

His offer to import a specially organize camorra which should consist chiefly of relatives of the singer was the result of an advertisement that appeared last sum-mer in an Italian newspaper published in New York. This was written in the form of an announcement that the tenor was determined to leave the Metropolitan Opera House as he was powerless to/resist the efforts of the clique working against him

As an evidence of its malevolence it recited that Signor Caruso, being suddenly faint in his dressing room at the Metropolitan, had called for a popular Italia remedy which he was accustomed to take. Instead of this he received another medicine which made him so much worse that he could scarcely get through the performance. The article ended by saying that Signor Caruso as well as everybody with the price could get the medicine he desired at a cer-

tain Italian drug store.

This newspaper drifted back to Italy and came under the eye of one of the very large number of the singer's relatives They don't print advertisements of the kind in Sicily but they do understand there what a claque is. So the uncle called a meeting of all the members of the family residing in the hills of Sicily. They decided unanimously to come over and fight for the tenor whenever it was necessary.

The letter which Signor Caruso was sho ing to his friends yesterday contained a promise to bring over as many of the Sicilian relatives as the tenor thought would be necessary to protect him against his enemies They are prepared to start as soon as the word arrives. Signor Caruso says he does not need them just yet.

NO DAMAGES FROM SCANNELL Jury Brings in a Vertlet Against Woman

NEWBURGH Dec. 9.-Before an audience hat crowded the court room this morning the attorneys summed up the famous kissing case of Mrs. Laura White against John J Scannell, former Fire Commissioner of New York city, which was tried in the Supreme Court last week before Justice Tompkias. Henry Kohl, the Newburgh lawyer, summed up for the defendant, and Judge A. H. F. Seeger for the plaintiff. Mr. Kohl took an hour and Judge Seeger considerable more time than that.

After the summing up Justice Tompkins briefly charged the jury, giving them legal definition of an assault. He said that placing the hands on a person, whether she was in her bouse or another's, constituted an assault as much as if she had been more forcibly attacked. The difference was merely in degree. One was more gross than the other, and each was assault and battery. If any assault was committed the plaintiff was entitled to damages, whether ohysical injury was inflicted or not.

The first question to be decided bether or not the defendant placed his hands on the woman. The Court reviewed the testimony and pointed out the divergence in the testimony of the witnesses for the plaintiff and the defence. Both stories could not be true and it was for the jury to consider the circumstances, the probability of the different stories. Unless the jury was satisfied that an assault was com-

After being out about an hour the jury came in with a verdict of no cause of action.

KROONLAND BREAKS ONE SHAFT I'win Screw Boat Puts Back to Liverpe -Majestic Will Bring Passengers.

The twin screw steamship Kroonland of he Red Star Line, American built and flying the Stars and Stripes, ran into heavy weather on Sunday when she was day out from Antwerp, bound for this port. Off the Scilly Islands she broke one of her propeller shafts and her commander, Capt. Doxrud, decided to put back to Southampton. He communicated by wireless with the North German Lloyd steamship Kronprinz Wilhelm, which arrived at Plymouth yester day, and she told the world ashore of the mishap. The Kroonland wireless said that she had found the shaft broken on Saturday when she was about 450 miles from Antwerp.

According to the local agents of the line the Kroonland carries forty-five first cabin 225 second cabin and 650 steerage passe They will be transferred to the White Star liner Majestic, which sails to-morrow from Liverpool for this port, and the Kroonland will be fitted with a new propeller shaft pefore preceeding. The shaft that was broken was borrowed from the steamshi Finland to replace a defective shaft that helped the Kroonland across on her last trip from New York but was found to be no good when she got into Antwerp.

The Kroonland's commander is one he cleverest of deep sea navigators. He has a breastful of medals received gallant rescues and he was recently deco rated by King Oscar for saving a crew of Scandinavian castaways.

BIG STEAMER ON THE ROCKS Yarmouth, Heavily Laden, Strikes in Fog at Black Point, N. B.

Sr. Johns, N. B., Dec. 9.—The steamship Yarmouth of the Dominion Atlantic Railway Company ran upon the rocks at Black Point at 5:30 this afternoon during a thick fog. The vessel was making her regular trip from Digby. N. S., across the Bay of Fundy to this port. She had forty passe

gers and a heavy cargo on board.

The mate of the Yarmouth reached this city to-night and a tug was sent to take of the passengers. The Yarmouth is hanging on the rocks by her bow, but it is though that she can be floated to-morrow. The steamer is 220 feet long.

aining Mrs. Réné La Montagne, wife of the New York horseman and polo player, and Mrs. H. Roberts Parrish of Ardmore was Mrs. H. Roberts Parrish of Ardmore was wrecked in a collision with a trolley car here to-day. The occupants were thrown out but escaped with a few slight injuries.

IMPORTANT FOOD-MILK.

The most important article of food is milk; most important question about milk is its pur Reliability must be back of your milk supply, perfect scientific methods used by Borden's in sarety in their fresh milk and cream, unsweete condensed milk and Peerless buttermilk. Bord milk is fresh from country dairies, sealed and livered in sterilized glass bottles.—Air.

EVANS IN PERSONAL COMMAND

ADMIRAL TAKES HIS QUARTERS ON THE CONNECTICUT.

Great Activity in Hampton Roads Follows the Arrivat of All But Two Vessels of the Pacific Fleet-The Kentucky and the Minnesota Expected To-morrow

NORPOLK, Dec. 9.-Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, commander of the Pacific fleet, arrived at Hampton Roads from Washington to-day. He immediately boarded the Connecticut, assumed personal command of the fleet and began the direction of the work of getting the ships off on December 16

The presence of the Admiral and the arrival of five battleships since Saturday added much to the activity about the roads The battleship Maine arrived from Philadelphia to-day, leaving only two battleships,

the Kentucky and Minnesota, to come

Both of these ships are expected to-morrow. The supply ships Glacier and Culgoa and the repair ship Panther, belonging to the auxiliary division of the fleet, have also arrived, as has the collier Brutus from

A fleet of towboats and barges with ammunition, coal and stores for the ships, and the steam launches constantly passing between the ships and the wharf at Old Point Comfort kept the waters of Hampton Roads in a stir.

Barge after barge was towed to the ships from the magazine, storehouses and coal piers and great piles of stuff was taken out to them from the Old Point wharf. Officers of the fleet hope to practically

complete the preparations for sailing early on Saturday so that officers and men may have a rest before the President sends the sailing orders early Monday The Arethusa, Lieutenant-Commander U. Grant, supply and repair ship of the second torpedo flotilla, which left Hampton Roads for the Pacific on December 2; left the Norfolk Navy Yard for the coal pier this afternoon and will go to sea to-morrow,

overtaking the flotilla at Trinidad. It is unofficially announced that the flagship Connecticut, which has just made a test of the steaming qualities of briquette fuel composed of 93 per cent. coal and 7 per cent. gas tar, made at the Governmen briquetting plant at the Jamestown exresults. While comparative figures cannot be obtained it is said that more steam has developed from a ton of briquette than a ton of coal, and that much less smoke comes from briquette than from A little more experience on the part of the firemen in handling the briquettes, it is said, will produce even more satisfactory results. The Connecticut tested 150 tons of the briquettes in comparison with coal. The bow of the torpedo boat destroyer Shubrica, which was nearly out off through a collision with the steamer Maryland off Old Point several weeks ago, has been re-moved and the boat will receive a new forward end. About fifteen feet of the

little vessel was taken off. Mrs. Evans accompanied the Admiral to Old Point to-day and will be at the Chamberlin Hotel until the fleet sails. Wives of other naval officers also arrived, as did The battleship Minnesota left the Brook

lyn navy yard yesterday morning to join the Pacific fleet at Hampton Roads. She was in command of Capt. Hubbard, but ship of Rear Admiral Thomas of the third division of the Atlantic fleet.

Only two small vessels which are to join the Pacific fleet are now at the Brooklyn yard. These are the store ship Culgoa and the repair ship Panther, which will start to-morrow for Hampton Roads.

It was reported at the yard that three young officers of the Peruvian navy would accompany the Pacific fleet, one on the Maine, one on the Hopkins and one on the

TORPEDO BOAT FLOTILLA SAFE. Its Arrival at San Juan on Schedule Time

Reported by Cable. WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 .- The officials of th oureau of navigation of the Navy Department lost track for several hours to-day of the flotilla of torpedo boat destroyer which left Hampton Roads last Monday and was due to arrive at San Juan, Port Rico, Sunday, on their cruise to the Pacific Coast. The flotilla arrived at San Juan on schedule time and Lieut. Hutch I. Cone, who is in command of the flotilla, sent a despatch to the Department announcing

his arrival, After it reached the Department th despatch went astray in one of the many bureaus of the Department and officials of the bureau of navigation began to wonder whether the flotilla had been caught in the gale which swept along the Atlantic coast last week. Finally a despatch was sent to San Juan asking for information about the whereabouts of the flotilla. In reply the arrival of the flotilla was confirmed and in the meantime the first despatch was found and forwarded to the proper bureau. The destroyers will remain at San Juan until December 12, when they will sail for Trinidad.

CONSUL MITCHELL SUSTAINED. State Department Approves His Action Ordering the Arrest of H. Demenil.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.-The State Depart. ment has decided to take no official notice of the charges brought against Mason Mitchell, the American Consul at Chung-king, China, by H. Demenil, who alleged that he had been arrested and taken before the United States extraterritorial court at Shanghai on orders from Mr. Mitchell The Department has received a complet report of the case and approves Mr. Mitchell's action.

Demenil, who is a naturalized American of French decent, went into the interior of Tibet against the warnings of the American Consul and shot a native. He was seized by the enraged natives and would probably have been killed. Mr. Mitchell ordered his arrest and removal before the United States court at Shanghai, where he was acquitted. The Department re-gards Consul Mitchell's course in the circumstances as proper in every raspect, and his prompt action is believed to have saved Demenil's life.

REVOLT IN SOUTH AFRICA. 500 Natives Wreek Diamend Mine Plant

Situation Serious. Special Cable Despatch to TER SUN LONDON. Dec. 9.-While the trouble in Natal seems to be becoming better owing to Chief Dinisulu's reported willingness to surrender, an unexpected outbreak has oc-

curred in the Orange River Colony. Five hundred natives who were working at the Vorspoed diamond mine revolted and completely wrecked the plant. They then marched toward Kroonstad,

where only twenty police are stationed. Reenforcements are hastening to the town. The situation there is regarded as serious. THEY DID TALK ABOUT HUGHES

As Much as About Anybody While Mr. New Harry S. New of Indiana, chairman of the Republican national committee, was in this city last night. He said that not only was Vice-President Fairbanks not out of the race for the Republican inomination

but that Indiana would certainly send a

delegation instructed for Fairbanks. Mr. New ridiculed the stories which have come from Washington that the selection of Chicago as the place for the convention was a defeat in the national committee for the Taft supporters. "There was no such lineup as has been reported," Mr. New "Some of the committeemen who are known to support Taft voted for Chicago while other known Taft men voted against

"Did you hear any talk about Gov. Hughes while you were at Washington?" Mr. New was asked.

"There was as much talk about Hughes as about any one," Mr. New replied, and that was as far as he would allow himself to go in the discussion of Presidential possi-bilities. "It is no part of my duty to pick out candidates," Mr. New said. "My only duty is to see that the delegates get comfortably settled down in the convention and then I step down and out."

Congressman J. Van Vechten Olcott said last night that the impression he gained in Washington last week was that Speaker Cannon had the best chance of getting the Republican nomination.

HAS 421,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT. Steamer Arrives at Buffalo With a Record

Breaking Cargo. BUFFALO, Dec. 9 .- The 605-foot steel teamer Legrand S. DeGraff of the Western Fransit Company of North Tonawanda is here from Superior with 421,000 bushels of wheat, the largest cargo ever loaded on the Great Lakes. It smashes the record held by the steamer William M. Mills o the same line since November 27, when she arrived in Buffalo with 418,000 bushels of wheat. The value of the DeGraff's cargo is \$500,000 and her owners got 21/2 cents a bushel for carrying it from Superior to Buffalo.

JOHN MITCHELL QUITS HIS JOB.

Head of Miners' Union Deciares He is No a Camillate for Reviewion. CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America announced finally in Chicago to-day, on the eve of the annual election of the labor union of which he is the head, that he would not be a candidate for reelection. The voting, which will be concluded before the end of the Rocky Mountains, will result in the choice of either T. L. Lewis or W. B. Wilson

as the successor of Mr. Mitchell. Weakened by illness that had kept him in a hospital for three months, Mr. Mitchell arrived in Chicago from his home in Spring Valley. He was en route to Indianapolis to be at the national headquarters of the union during the taking of the annual vote for officers. Mitchell denied a rumor that he

was quitting the labor field to enter politics CRUISER SHORT OF COAL. Adams Puts In at Bermuda

Way Home From Samoa. HAMILTON, Bermuda, Dec. 9.—The United States ship Adams arrived here to-day short of coal. The Adams is on her way to the United States from the Ear East. having come by way of the Suez Canal.

She was due at New York December 1. The Adams has been a station ship at Tutuila, Samoa. She is a 1,575 ton cruiser with six guns.

QUEEN'S JEWELS MAY BE SOLD, But Not if Belgian Princess Can Husband Pay Her Debts.

Special Cable Despatch to THE Su: BRUSSELS, Dec. 9.—The Appeal Court has overruled the decree of the lower court. costponing the sale of Princess Louise's ewels to satisfy the demands of her creditors. They will not be sold, however, until judgment is given on the plea of the Princess that her husband, Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, from whom she was divorced in 1908, is liable for her

The jewels were bequeathed to Princes Louise by her mother, the late Queen of the

NO CANADIAN PULP EXPORT. President Roosevelt's Proposal Antagonizes Canadian Lumbermen OTTAWA. Dec. 9 .- President Roosevelt's

declaration favoring the abolition of the tariff on forest products has not created any great surprise among the Ottawa Valley ermen. His idea that the repeal of the American duties on wood pulp should be accompanied by an agreement with Canada that there shall be no export duties on Canadian pulp wood is looked upon as impossible. Such an agreement would hasten the depletion of the Canadian forests while giving growth to new forests in the

United States. Among Canadian lumbermen and wood pulp manufacturers there has existed a strong feeling in favor either of prohibition of the export of pulp wood or logs or an export duty. The balance of opinion seems to incline in favor of prohibition of the

New Brunswick and Quebec lumbermen are equally opposed to the suggestion.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.-A red gamecock in a lattice covered box was brought into ing and this gave rise to an entirely unau-thorized report. Subsequently it was ex-plained that the cock belonged to one of the colored employees of the White House offices and the box and fowl were carried

GOVERNOR HAS OUSTED AHEARN

The Manhattan Alderman Talk of Reelecting Him at Once

WITH HIS PAST WIPED OUT

Littleton Talks of An Injunction to Make the Removal of No Effect

Purchase of Supplies Were the Two Grounds on Which the Governor Based His Action-These Were Notorious Matters That Cannot Be Shouldered Onto Subordinates-Power of Removal Affirmed, With Quotations From a Review of That Subject by Gov. Tilden.

Gov. Hughes last night removed from ffice John F. Ahearn, President of the Borough of Manhattan, for neglect of the duties of his office, the principal instances of neglect being failure to keep the streets in repair and permitting favorites to furnish supplies without competitive bidding. Personal corruption, the Governor says emphatically, was not alleged.

The Borough President wields most of the patronage of the borough. This patronage will not be likely to escape from Tammany Hall by reason of Mr. Ahearn's removal, for Little Tim Sullivan is in a position to say who shall be Mr. Ahearn's uccessor, and there is even talk of electing Mr. Ahearn himself, with the idea that he cannot be removed again unless he offends

again as a newly elected official. The provision of the Charter as to the

election is: "Any vacancy in the office of President aused by removal from the horough or otherwise shall be filled for the unexpired term by an election to such vacancy made by a majority vote of all the members of the Board of Aldermen then in office representing said borough, and in case of any such vacancy it shall be the duty of the Mayor forthwith to call such members in session for such an ejection and to preside thereat, but he shall not vote unles-

his vote be necessary to decide the election."

As soon as Martin W. Littleton, counsel for Mr. Ahearn, heard of the action taken by the Governor he sent for his client and they and Barney Downing, Mr. Ahearn's private secretary, had a long conference. Afterward Mr. Littleton said that he had prepared papers applying for an injunction restraining the removal ordered by the Governor and that it was his purpose to make an application to a Justice of the

Supreme Court at once and take the case to the Court of Appeals if necessary. Mr. Littleton said that the grounds upon which the application would be made was that the Governor had no jurisdiction over the Borough President for the reason that the Constitution does not give the Governor the power to remove a municipal elective officer. The Governor deals with

this subject in his memorandum. Mr. Ahearn himself refused to say any thing about the Governor's action Mayor McClellan said that he sup the order would reach him to-day and that in obedience to the Charter he would at once call a special meeting of the Manhattan members of the Board of Aldermen to name

successor to Mr. Ahearn. There are thirty-seven Aldermen in this borough. Their makeup is seventeen Tammany members and twenty Republican and Hearst men. Four of the Hearst men-Cronin, Leverett, Noonan and Torpey -have for nearly a year past voted with the Tammany side and it is supposed that their votes would go to the Tammany candidate who would be put up to succeed Ahearn. It is provided in the public officers act that the successor to Mr. Abearn shall be of the same political faith, and as at the time the investigation began Alderman Meyers, the Republican leader of the board, stated that the Republicans would take no part in the election of a president but would leave the Democrats to fight it out among themselves the likelihood is that the candidate put forward by the Tammany leaders will be elected easily.

One of the highest officials of the adr istration said last night that he had heard that there was a movement afoot among the Tammany members of the board to elect Mr. Ahearn his own successor. understand," said THE SUN'S informant. "that Little Tim Sullivan and Ahearn's friends in Tammany Hall had some days ago made up their mind that the best way to beat the Governor's action, supposing that it would be adverse to Ahearn, was to out a particularly nice point will be raised and one which I understand the law advisers of the administration are not alte gether clear upon

"The point is this: Mr. Ahearn, having been removed for cause, goes out of office without kicking and then he is elected to his old office and goes in as a new official, with no charges against him as such new official. Whether that contention would hold good in the courts is something that I am not competent to give an opinion upon but some of the city's legal advisers are no

Little Tim Sullivan has told his friends that whatever happened he would not step into Johnny Ahearn's shoes. Another man who has been mentioned for the job is William B. Ellison. It is not likely, b ever, that Mr. Ellison would take it. He is being nursed by the Sullivane as their candidate for Mayor two years from now and it is understood further that he has been retained or will be retained by the members of the Board of Water Supply to